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TITLE: SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE AND MANUFACTURING
METHOD THEREOF

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SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE AND MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREOF

Background of the Invention

The present invention relates to a semiconductor device and method of manufacturing the semiconductor device and, more particularly, technique reducing contact resistance at contacting upper layer and lower layer. Further the invention relates to forming a bump electrode.

Explanation is made below on the conventional semiconductor device and method of manufacturing the semiconductor device, with reference to the drawings.

In Fig. 14, numeral 1 denotes a semiconductor substrate, on which a gate electrode 3 is formed through gate oxide film 2, and source/drain regions 4 are formed so as to be adjacent to the gate electrode 3. A interlayer insulating film 5 covering the gate electrode 3 is formed, and source/drain electrodes 7 contacting the source/drain regions 4 through contact holes 6 formed at the interlayer insulating film 5 are formed.

In Fig. 15 and Fig. 16, numeral 11 denotes a semiconductor substrate, on which an insulating film 12 including LOCOS oxide film is formed, and a lower layer wiring 13 is formed on the insulating film 12.

An interlayer insulating film 14 is formed so as to cover the lower layer wiring 13, and an upper layer wiring 16 is

formed so as to contact the lower wiring 13 through via holes 15 formed at the interlayer insulating film 14.

A passivation film 17 is formed so as to cover the upper layer wiring 16, and a gold bump electrode 18 is formed at a pad portion 17A where the passivation film 17 is opened.

Here, in the semiconductor device shown in Fig. 14, step coverage of metal film in a contact hole decreases in accordance with the reduction of the contact hole when metal film such as Al and the like is deposited by sputtering method at forming the source/drain electrode. Because of that, a device is made practicable nowadays, wherein film such as tungsten film and the like having conductivity in the contact hole is buried by CVD method and, on the film, metal film such as Al etc. is formed for metal wiring layer by patterning.

In the case of constitution of various kinds of transistors adopting such the plug contact technique, when sizes of contact holes are various, recess depth at etch back after burying become various, and to say extremely, the recess values possibly become worse to similar degree as the case without burring step coverage of metal film.

Because of that, in the case of constitution of various kinds of transistors by micromachining process such as 0.35 μm , it is need to make each size of contact hole even to the size of contact hole of the transistor in the minimum design rule, and contact resistance becomes high in some transistor

so that there is a problem of rise of on-resistance.

In the semiconductor device shown in Fig. 15 and Fig 16, when there are the via holes 15 under the above-mentioned pad portion, difference in surface of the via holes remains even
5 on surface of the gold bump electrode 18. Because of that, difference in surface of the gold bump electrode 18 causes decrease of yield at mounting on mounting points of TAB (Tape Automated Bonding) and the like for example.

Especially, in the case of constitution of various kinds
10 of transistors by michronization process such as 0.35 μm , opening diameter of the pad portion is constituted by plural micro via holes because the minimum dimension is applied for dimension of each via hole (contact hole). Because of that, difference in surface remains like surface of the
15 above-mentioned gold bump electrode 18.

Summary of the Invention

According to the present invention, a semiconductor device and a method of manufacturing the semiconductor device
20 of the invention having a transistor on a semiconductor substrate include contact portions for connecting a lower layer and an upper layer with contact arranged in plural lines.

A semiconductor device and a method of manufacturing the
25 semiconductor device of the invention having a first

transistor and a second transistor on a semiconductor substrate includes numbers of forming contact portions for connecting a lower layer and an upper layer with contact are different at the first transistor and the second transistor.

5 A semiconductor device and a method of manufacturing the semiconductor device of the invention include contact portions for connecting the lower layer and the upper layer with contact arranged in one line in the first transistor, and contact portions for connecting the lower layer and the upper layer with contact arranged in plural lines in the second transistor.

10 A semiconductor device and a method of manufacturing the semiconductor device of the invention include the second transistor having a source/drain region so as to be adjacent to a gate electrode, and a semiconductor region constituting a channel is formed under the gate electrode.

15 A semiconductor device and a method of manufacturing the semiconductor device of the invention include a low concentration region of the same conductive type formed so as to connect to the source/drain region and to contact the semiconductor region under the gate electrode of the second transistor.

20 A semiconductor device and a method of manufacturing the semiconductor device of the invention include a low concentration region of the same conductive type being

extended shallowly to the semiconductor so as to connect to the source/drain region and to contact the semiconductor region under the gate electrode of the second transistor.

According to a semiconductor device and a method of manufacturing the semiconductor device of the invention, the contact portions are provided for connecting to the source/drain region with contact.

According to a semiconductor device and a method of manufacturing the semiconductor device of the invention, the contact portions are provided for connecting to the lower layer wiring and upper layer wiring with contact.

A semiconductor device and a method of manufacturing the semiconductor device of the invention include a film having conductivity buried in the contact portion.

Further, a semiconductor device including an upper layer wiring connected to the lower layer wiring with contact through a via hole formed under a bump electrode covering lower layer wiring and method of manufacturing the semiconductor device of the invention have the via hole formed at region except under a bump electrode constituted at a pad portion.

Preferably, in the semiconductor device and method of manufacturing the semiconductor device, the lower layer wiring is arranged under the bump electrode.

A method of manufacturing the device includes the steps

of: forming in the interlayer insulating film so as to cover the lower layer wiring; forming the upper layer wiring so as to contact the lower layer wiring through the via hole after forming the via hole at region except a pad forming portion of the interlayer insulating film; and forming a bump electrode at a pad portion.

Thus, smooth of surface of the bump electrode is designed because the via hole is not formed under the bump electrode constituted at the pad portion.

Further, smooth at periphery of the pad portion is not damaged by arranging the lower layer wiring even under the bump electrode.

A semiconductor device of the invention includes: a gate electrode formed on a semiconductor substrate through gate oxide film; a source/drain region formed so as to be adjacent to the gate electrode; a semiconductor region formed under the gate electrode and constituting a channel; a lower layer wiring connected to the source/drain region with contact; a via hole formed in the interlayer insulating film covering the lower layer wiring and formed at region except a bump electrode constituted at a pad portion; and an upper layer wiring connected to the lower layer wiring with contact through the via hole.

A method of manufacturing the device including the steps of: forming a low concentration opposite conductive type

source/drain region by ion-implanting opposite conductive type impurity in one conductive type semiconductor; forming a low concentration opposite conductive type region connecting to the low concentration opposite conductive type source/drain region by ion-implanting opposite conductive type impurity; forming a high concentration opposite conductive type source/drain region in the low concentration opposite conductive type source/drain region by ion-implanting opposite conductive type impurity; forming a one conductive type body region dividing the opposite conductive type region under the gate electrode by ion-implanting one conductive type impurity; forming a lower layer wiring connecting to the source/drain region with contact through interlayer insulating film covering the gate electrode; forming a via hole at region except a bump electrode constituted at a pad portion of the interlayer insulating film after forming the interlayer insulating film so as to cover the lower layer wiring; and forming an upper layer wiring connecting to the lower layer wiring with contact through the via hole.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figs. 1A and 1B are sectional views showing a method of manufacturing a semiconductor device of the present invention;

Figs. 2A and 2B are sectional views showing a method of manufacturing a semiconductor device of the present invention;

5 Figs. 3A and 3B are sectional views showing a method of manufacturing a semiconductor device of the present invention;

Figs. 4A and 4B are sectional views showing a method of manufacturing a semiconductor device of the present invention;

10 Figs. 5A and 5B are sectional views showing a method of manufacturing a semiconductor device of the present invention;

15 Figs. 6A and 6B are sectional views showing a method of manufacturing a semiconductor device of the present invention;

Figs. 7A and 7B are sectional views showing a method of manufacturing a semiconductor device of the present invention;

20 Figs. 8A and 8B are sectional views showing a method of manufacturing a semiconductor device of the present invention;

Figs. 9A and 9B are sectional views showing a method of manufacturing a semiconductor device of the present invention;

25 Figs. 10A and 10B are sectional views showing a method

of manufacturing a semiconductor device of the present invention;

Fig. 11 is a sectional view showing a method of manufacturing a semiconductor device of a first embodiment
5 of the invention;

Fig. 12 is a plane view showing a method of manufacturing a semiconductor device of the first embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 13 is a sectional view showing a method of manufacturing a semiconductor device of a second embodiment
10 of the invention;

Fig. 14 is a sectional view showing the conventional method of manufacturing the semiconductor;

Fig. 15 is a sectional view showing the conventional
15 method of manufacturing the semiconductor; and

Fig. 16 is a plane view showing the conventional method of manufacturing the semiconductor.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment

20 With reference to the drawings, explanation will be now made on a semiconductor device and method of manufacturing the semiconductor device of the present invention in the case applied to the semiconductor device mounted with of various kinds of MOS transistors constituting various kinds of
25 display drivers such as liquid crystal driver and EL

(electroluminescence) driver.

The display driver is configured with, as viewed from the left in Fig. 10A, logic N-channel MOS and P-channel MOS transistors (e.g. on 3 V), an N-channel MOS transistor (e.g. on 30 V) for a level shifter and an N-channel high-voltage MOS transistor of high withstand voltage (e.g. on 30 V) and, as viewed from the left in Fig. 10B, an N-channel high-voltage MOS transistor of high withstand voltage (e.g. on 30 V) reduced in on-resistance, a P-channel high-voltage MOS transistor of high withstand voltage (e.g. on 30 V) and a P-channel high-voltage MOS transistor of high withstand voltage (e.g. on 30 V) reduced in on-resistance. Note that, in the below explanation, the MOS high-voltage transistor reduced in on-resistance is referred to as an SLED (Slit channel by counter doping with extended shallow drain) MOS transistor in order to differentiate between the high-voltage MOS transistor and the high-voltage MOS transistor reduced in on-voltage, for the sake of explanation.

In the semiconductor device mounted with various MOS transistors constituting such a display driver, as shown in Figs. 10A and 10B, an N type well region 23 forming the P-channel high-voltage transistor and the P-channel high-voltage SLED MOS transistor reduced in on-resistance is configured in a step higher region, while a P type well region 22 forming the other MOS transistors is configured in a step

lower region. In other words, structuring is made to arrange the precise logic (e.g. 3V) N-channel MOS and P-channel MOS transistors in the step lower region.

Explanation is made below on a method of manufacturing a semiconductor device mounted with various transistors constituting the display driver described above.

In Figs. 1A and 1B, in order to define a region for forming various MOS transistors, a P type well (PW) 22 and an N type well (NW) 23 are first formed using LOCOS technique, e.g. in a p type semiconductor substrate (P-sub).

That is, although explanation with showing is omitted, a pad oxide film and a silicon nitride film are formed on the well region of the semiconductor substrate 21. The pad oxide film and silicon nitride film is used as a mask to ion-implant boron ion, for example, at an acceleration voltage of approximately 80 keV and a dose of $8 \times 10^{12} / \text{cm}^2$, thereby forming an ion-implant region. Thereafter, the silicon nitride film is used as a mask to oxidize the substrate surface by the LOCOS technique, thereby forming a LOCOS film. At this time, the boron ion implanted in a region beneath the LOCOS film is diffused toward the inward of the substrate to form a P type region .

Next, the pad oxide film and the silicon nitride film are removed. Thereafter, the LOCOS film is used as a mask to ion-implant phosphorus ion to the substrate surface, at

an acceleration voltage of approximately 80 keV and a dose of $9 \times 10^{12} / \text{cm}^2$, thereby forming an ion-implant region 15. Then, the LOCOS film is removed away. Thereafter, the impurity ions implanted in the substrate are thermally diffused to form a P type well and N type well. Thus, as shown in Figs. 1A and 1B, the P type well 22 formed in the substrate 21 is arranged in a step lower region while the N type well is arranged in a step higher region.

Next, in Figs. 2A and 2B, a device isolation film 24 is formed to an approximately 500 nm by the LOCOS process in order for device isolation based on the MOS transistor. A thick gate oxide film 25 for withstanding high voltage is formed by thermal oxidation in a thickness of approximately 80 nm on an active region excepting the device isolation region.

Subsequently, the resist film is used as a mask to form first low-concentration N type and P type source/drain regions (hereinafter, referred to as LN region 26, LP region 27). Namely, in a state covering the region of other than an LN region by a not-shown resist film, phosphorus ion, for example, is first ion-implanted to the substrate surface layer at an acceleration voltage of 120 keV and a dose of $8 \times 10^{12} / \text{cm}^2$ thereby forming an LN region 26. Thereafter, in a state covering the region of other than an LP region by a resist film (PR), boron ion, for example, is ion-implanted to the substrate surface layer at an acceleration voltage of

120 keV and a dose of $8.5 \times 10^{12} / \text{cm}^2$ thereby forming an LP region 27. Note that, in actual, the implanted ionic species will be thermally diffused into a LN region 26 and LP region 27 through an anneal process as a later process (e.g. in an N_2 atmosphere at 1100 °C for 2 hours).

Subsequently, in Figs 3A and 3B, using as a mask a resist film at between the LN regions 26 and the LP regions 27 forming the regions for P-channel and N-channel SLED MOS transistors, second low-concentration N type and P type source/drain regions (hereinafter, referred to as SLN region 28 and SLP region 29) are formed. Namely, in a state covering the region other than the region for an SLN region by a not-shown resist mask, phosphorus ion, for example, is first ion-implanted to the substrate surface layer at an acceleration voltage of 120 keV and a dose of $1.5 \times 10^{12} / \text{cm}^2$ to form an SLN region 28 continuing the LN regions 26. Then, in a state covering the other region of the SLP region by a resist film (PR), boron difluoride ($^{49}\text{BF}_2^+$), for example, is ion-implanted to the substrate surface region at an acceleration voltage of 140 keV and a dose of $2.5 \times 10^{12} / \text{cm}^2$ to form an SLP region 29 continuing the LP regions 27. Note that the LN region 26 and the SLN region 28 or the LP region 27 and the SLP region 29 are set nearly equal in impurity concentration or higher in either one.

Furthermore, in Figs. 4A and 4B, a resist film is used

as a mask to form high-concentration N type and P type source/drain regions (hereinafter, referred to as N+ region 30, P+ region 31). Namely, in a state covering the other region than a region for an N+ region by a not-shown resist film, phosphorus ion, for example, is first ion-implanted to the substrate surface layer at an acceleration voltage of 80 keV and a dose of $2 \times 10^{15} / \text{cm}^2$ thereby forming an N+ region 30. Thereafter, in a state covering the other region than a region for a P+ region by a resist film (PR), boron difluoride ion, for example, is ion-implanted to the substrate surface layer at an acceleration voltage of 140 keV and a dose of $2 \times 10^{15} / \text{cm}^2$ thereby forming a P+ region 31.

Next, in Figs. 5A and 5B, using as a mask a resist film having an opening diameter smaller than the mask opening diameter (see Fig. 13) for forming the SLN region 28 and SLP region 29, opposite-conductivity type impurities are ion-implanted to a central area of the SLN region 28 continuing the LN regions 26 and to a central area of the SLP region 29 continuing the LP regions 27, thereby forming a P type body region 32 and an N type body region 33 to respectively separate the SLN region 28 and the SLP region 29. Namely, in a state covering the other region than the region for a P type region by a not-shown resist film, boron difluoride ion, for example, is first ion-implanted to the substrate surface layer at an acceleration voltage of 120 keV

and a dose of $5 \times 10^{12} / \text{cm}^2$ thereby forming a P type body region 32. Thereafter, in a state covering the other region than the region for an N type region by a resist film (PR), phosphorus ion, for example, is ion-implanted to the substrate surface layer at an acceleration voltage of 190 keV and a dose of $5 \times 10^{12} / \text{cm}^2$ thereby forming an N type body region 33. Note that the operation processes concerning ion implant shown in Figs. 3A to 5B may be properly changed in order. The P type body region 32 and the N type body region 33 each will be constituted with a channel in a surface region thereof.

Furthermore, in Figs. 6A and 6B, a second P type well (SPW) 34 and a second N type well (SNW) 35 are formed in the substrate (P type well 22) at a region for precise N-channel and P-channel MOS normal-voltage transistors.

Namely, using a not-shown resist film having an opening in the region for an N-channel normal-voltage MOS transistor as a mask, boron ion, for example, is ion-implanted to the P type well 22 at an acceleration voltage of approximately 190 keV and a dose of (first implant condition) $1.5 \times 10^{13} / \text{cm}^2$. Thereafter, boron ion is again ion-implanted at an acceleration voltage of approximately 50 keV and a dose of (second implant condition) $2.6 \times 10^{12} / \text{cm}^2$, thus forming a second P type well 34. Also, using a resist film (PR) having an opening in the region for a P-channel normal-voltage MOS transistor as a mask, phosphorous ion, for example, is

ion-implanted to the P type well 22 at an acceleration voltage of approximately 380 keV and a dose of $1.5 \times 10^{13} / \text{cm}^2$, thereby forming a second N type well 35. Note that, where a high-acceleration voltage generating apparatus having nearly 380 keV is not available, it is satisfactory to use a double charge scheme for ion-implant two-valence phosphorus ion at an acceleration voltage of approximately 190 keV and a dose of $1.5 \times 10^{13} / \text{cm}^2$. Subsequently, phosphorus ion is ion-implanted at an acceleration voltage of approximately 140 keV and a dose of $4.0 \times 10^{12} / \text{cm}^2$.

Next, removed is the oxide film 25 from the regions for N-channel and P-channel normal-voltage MOS transistors and for a level-shifter N-channel MOS transistor. Thereafter, as shown in Figs. 7A and 7B, a gate oxide film having a desired film thickness is newly formed on the above region.

Namely, a gate oxide film 36 is formed on the entire surface by thermal oxidation to approximately 14 nm (approximately 7 nm at this stage, but the film thickness will increase upon forming a gate oxide film for normal voltage referred later) for a level-shifter N-channel MOS transistor. Subsequently, after removing the gate oxide film 36 for a level-shifter N-channel MOS transistor formed on the region for N-channel and P-channel normal-voltage MOS transistors, a thin gate oxide film 37 (approximately 7 nm) for normal voltage is formed on this region by thermal oxidation.

Subsequently, in Figs. 8A and 8B, a polysilicon film having approximately 100 nm is formed over the entire surface. The polysilicon film is thermally diffused by POCl_3 as a thermal-diffusion source thus being made conductive. Thereafter, a tungsten silicide film having approximately 100 nm are formed on the polysilicon film, and further an SiO_2 film having approximately 150 nm thereon. Using a not-shown resist film, patterning is made to form gate electrodes 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 38E, 38F, 38G for MOS transistors. Note that the SiO_2 film serves as a hard mask during the patterning.

Subsequently, in Figs. 9A and 9B, low-concentration source/drain regions are formed for normal-voltage N-channel and P-channel MOS transistors.

Namely, using as a mask a not-shown resist film covering the other region than the region for low-concentration source/drain regions for a normal-voltage N-channel MOS transistor, phosphorus ion, for example, is ion-implanted at an acceleration voltage of approximately 20 keV and a dose of $6.2 \times 10^{13} / \text{cm}^2$ to form low-concentration N- type source/drain regions 39. Meanwhile, using as a mask a resist film (PR) covering the other region than the region for a low-concentration source/drain region for a normal-voltage P-channel MOS transistor, boron difluoride ion, for example, is ion-implanted at an acceleration voltage of approximately 20 keV and a dose of $2 \times 10^{13} / \text{cm}^2$ to form low-concentration

P- type source/drain regions 40.

Furthermore, as shown in Figs. 10A and 10B, a TEOS film 41 having approximately 250 nm is formed over the entire surface by the LPCVD process in a manner covering the gate electrodes 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 38E, 38F, 38G. The TEOS film 41 is anisotropically etched through a mask of a resist film (PR) having openings in the region for normal-voltage N-channel and P-channel MOS transistors. This forms sidewall spacer films 41A on the sidewalls of the gate electrode 38A, 38B, as shown in Fig. 10A. The TEOS film 41 is left, as it is, in the region covered by the resist film (PR).

Then, using the gate electrode 38A, sidewall spacer films 41A, gate electrode 38B and sidewall spacer films 41A as a mask, high-concentration source/drain regions are formed for normal-voltage N-channel and P-channel MOS transistors.

Namely, using a not-shown resist film covering the other region than the region of high-concentration source/drain regions for a normal-voltage N-channel MOS transistor as a mask, arsenic ion, for example, is ion-implanted at an acceleration voltage of approximately 100 keV and a dose of $5 \times 10^{15} / \text{cm}^2$ thereby forming high-concentration N+ source/drain regions 42. Also, using a not-shown resist film covering the other region than the region of high-concentration source/drain regions for a normal-voltage P-channel MOS transistor as a mask, boron difluoride ion, for

example, is ion-implanted at an acceleration voltage of approximately 40 keV and a dose of $2 \times 10^{15} / \text{cm}^2$ thereby forming high-concentration P+ source/drain regions 43.

An interlayer insulating film, including TEOS and BPSG films, is formed to approximately 600 nm and, thereafter, a metal interconnection layer is formed to have contact to the source/drain regions 30, 31, 42, 43. Thus, completed are normal-voltage N-channel and P-channel MOS transistors, a level-shifter N-channel MOS transistor, high-voltage N-channel and P-channel MOS transistors, and high-voltage N-channel and P-channel SLED MOS transistors reduced in on-resistance, to constitute a display driver such as a liquid-crystal display driver and an electroluminescence driver.

(Embodiment 1)

A first embodiment of the invention will be described.

A feature of the first embodiment of the invention is in the structure of contact portion for connecting a metal wiring layer 48 to each of the source/drain regions 30, 31, 42, and 43 with contact and the forming method thereof.

The structure of the contact portion of the invention will be explained below referring Fig. 11. Although examples of a normal-voltage MOS transistor (A), a high-voltage MOS transistor (B), and an N-channel SLED MOS transistor (C) are described in Fig. 11, it is similar about the normal-voltage

MOS transistor, the high-voltage MOS transistor, and the P-channel SLED MOS transistor.

In the invention, source/drain electrodes are formed by the following the step of: forming contact holes 46 contacting
5 to the source/drain regions 30 and 42 in interlayer insulating film 45; forming plug contact portions 47 by burying film such as tungsten film and the like for example having conductivity in the contact holes 46; and forming metal wiring layers 48 of Al film and the like on the plug contact portions 47 as
10 shown in Fig. 11.

At this time, arrangement of the plug contact portions 47 are different with respect to the transistor of every kind constituting the display driver. In the embodiment, the plug contact portions 47 are arranged in one line at least for the
15 source/drain regions of the normal-voltage MOS transistor (A), and for the source/drain region 30 of the high-voltage MOS transistor (B) and the SLED MOS transistor (C), the plug contact portions 47 are arranged in plural lines, for example, two lines (See Fig. 12).

20 Because of that, in the invention, contact resistance is reduced by increasing number of the plug contact portions 47 so as to reduce on-resistance of the transistor.

Thus, in the device having various kinds of transistors and forming contact holes with the minimum dimension at the
25 design rule according to the invention, reduction of contact

resistance is designed by setting suitable number of contacts and arranging so as to reduce on-resistance of the transistor.

The film may be buried with polysilicon film and the like not limiting to the tungsten film, and further conductive film
5 may used as wiring without etch-back instead of burying the conductive film in the contact hole 46 by etch-back.

Although the plug contact portions 47 are arranged in one line for the normal-voltage MOS transistor, the plug contact portions 47 may be arranged in plural lines for the
10 normal-voltage MOS transistor. By arranging the plug contact portions 47 in plural lines, reliability improves in the normal-voltage MOS transistor arranged near place to a power source pad for example, and constitution arranging the plug contact portions 47 in one line is enough only for
15 transmitting "H" and "L" signals.

Further, although the contact portion for connecting to the source/drain region with contact is described in the embodiment, the invention is not limited to this, and it is applicable for contact portion connecting lower layer wiring
20 and upper layer wiring. Especially, in the device where high withstand voltage and low on-resistance are designed such as SLED MOS transistor, lower resistance can be realized by applying the invention to the contact portion for connecting the lower layer wiring and the upper layer wiring with contact
25 (for example, two layers wiring and three layers wiring

because the process is three layers wiring structure).

(Embodiment 2)

A second embodiment of the present invention will be described below.

5 A feature of the second embodiment of the invention is to smooth the surface of the bump electrode by not forming a via hole under the bump electrode constituted at a pad portion in the device where an upper wiring is contacted through the via hole formed at interlayer insulating film
10 covering a lower wiring.

By forming the lower wiring even under the bump electrode, smooth of periphery of the pad portion is not damaged.

A structure of a semiconductor of the invention will be described below referring Fig. 13. Although an example
15 applying the invention for N-channel SLED MOS transistor in Fig. 13 is introduced, other transistors are formed similarly.

In Fig. 13, a first layer wiring 57 is formed on a source/drain region 30 (structure of drain side is omitted
20 in Fig. 13) of the N-channel SLED MOS transistor through a first contact hole 56 formed in interlayer insulating film 55, on the first layer wiring 57, a second layer wiring 59 is formed through a second contact hole 58, and on the second layer wiring 59, a third layer wiring 61 is formed through
25 a via hole 60.

Then, a gold bump electrode 63 is formed at a pad portion formed by opening a passivation film 62 on the third layer wiring 61 extended to separated region from the region forming the via hole 60.

5 At this time, the above-mentioned third layer wiring 61 is formed widely because of being a power source line, and it is need to open wide contact hole for the purpose of reduction of contact resistance at contact-connection with such the wide wiring 61. However, in the case of constitution
10 of various kinds of transistors with microminaturization process such as 0.35 μm and the like, opening diameter of the pad portion constitutes plural fine via holes because the minimum dimension is applied for dimension of each via hole (contact hole). Because of that, difference in surface of the gold
15 bump electrode 18 remains by having the plural fine via holes 15 under the gold bump electrode 18 as the background art (Fig. 15).

Then, the invention forms via holes 60 at separated region from the gold bump electrode 63 without forming the
20 via holes 60 under the gold bump electrode 63 formed at the pad portion, so that difference in the surface of the via holes does not influence surface of the gold bump electrode like background art. Therefore, decrease of yield at mounting on TAB and the like caused by difference in the surface of the
25 gold bump electrode 63 can be depressed.

That is, in the case of structure of each transistor constituting the display driver with 0.35 μm process such as the embodiment, opening diameter of the pad portion is constituted by plural fine via holes 15 because the minimum dimension is applied for dimension of each via hole (contact hole). Because of that, smoothing of surface of the bump electrode is possible by not forming the via holes under the bump electrode at micrization process according to the invention.

Further, by forming the lower layer wiring (the second layer wiring 59, or the second layer wiring 59 and the first layer wiring 57) even at region under the pad not contacting to the upper layer wiring (the third layer wiring 61), difference in face caused by not forming the lower layer wiring at periphery of the pad portion does not appear thus smooth not damaged.

Although an example applying the semiconductor device having three-layers wiring structure is introduced in the embodiment, the invention may be applied to a semiconductor device of further multi-layers structure.

Further, although the invention is described about the driver for liquid crystal or EL, the invention is also applicable to various flat panel display drivers such as an LED display, PDP (Plasma Display Panel), FED (Field Emission Display) and so on.

According to the first aspect of the invention, reduction of contact resistance is designed by increasing number of the contact portions so as to decrease on-resistance of the transistor.

5 In the device of the invention having various kinds of transistors and forming contact hole with the minimum dimension in design rule, reduction of contact resistance is designed by increasing number of the contact portions so as to decrease on-resistance of the transistor by setting
10 suitable number of contacts in every transistor and arranging.

Making further low resistance is designed by applying for a contact portion for connecting lower layer wiring and upper layer wiring without limiting to the contact portion
15 for connecting to the source/drain layer.

According to the second aspect of the invention, smooth of surface of the bump electrode is designed because the via hole is not formed under the bump electrode formed at the pad portion.

20 Smooth of periphery of the pad portion is not damaged by forming the lower layer wiring at region under the pad portion not contacting the upper layer wiring.